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WAYS OF THE MILITARIST.

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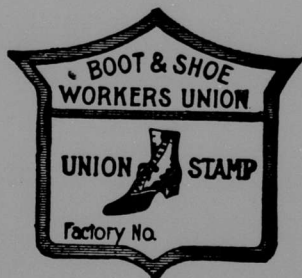
SAFETY FIRST.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

EDUCATION—SPECIALIZATION.

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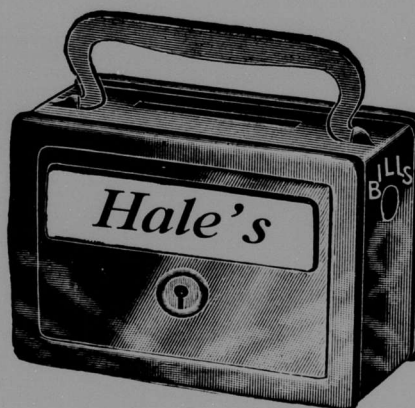
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Ways of the Militarist



The advocates of militarism, before the great clash at arms in Europe, paraded about with an argument that preparedness for war was the surest way of averting it. The demonstrated facts are such now that it becomes necessary to change the tune, but they are still militarists and are not without a plausible reason for the faith that is in them. Now they are boisterously asserting there can be no permanent peace in the world under any circumstances, and we should, therefore, be armed to the teeth so that when the inevitable war comes we will be ready to promptly begin the slaughter.

That some of the advocates of preparation for war have other motives than national security was pointed out by Dr. Frederick Lynch, secretary of the World Peace Foundation, in an address to the students of Columbia University recently in New York. Dr. Lynch charged that the agents of the big armament manufacturers were employed not so much to sell armaments as to stir up troubles in the countries where they went and so make a market for armaments.

"A friend of mine," he said, "met one of the agents of the Krupps concern in Athens, and learned from him that that was his mission. This is one of the causes of the present war."

They argue that all government is based upon force, and that there can not in the very nature of things be any hope of peace either between men or nations without military force. They eloquently tell us that so long as man is man he must be deterred from encroaching upon the rights of his neighbor through coercion, and the only way one nation can be prevented from plundering another is by the other being prepared for war.

Now, the men who thus set forth their ideas are not fools. They know such arguments will appeal to the man who does not take the trouble to look beyond the surface of things, because the first thought is that we have force all about us to restrain selfishness and greed, and the presumption is that there can be no peace without it.

We are being told now that America must place its army and navy upon a footing somewhat equal to the European powers or she will be pounced upon, invaded and ruined. Loud are the militarists in their cry that everything the world has tried has proved inefficacious as peace preservers and, as we must fight, that any nation which is unprepared to fight must give way.

Just how ridiculous this argument is when applied to the United States should be apparent to all. In the first place there is little or no likelihood of war between this country and any other power in the Western Hemisphere. But even though this be denied, there is no power on this side of the water with

a military establishment capable of giving us much trouble even if the desire to do so existed.

On the other hand the great military forces in the Far East or in Europe are incapable, because of the distance separating them from us, of ever having a chance of waging successful warfare against us on this continent. When one contemplates the great distance any of these powers must transport troops, equipment and supplies and the large number of ships that would be required to bring anything like an effective army to our shores, it must be patent that we are in no particular danger of annihilation even though we continue in our course without a large standing army.

Even if we admit the soundness of the contention that if a man can fight for his rights and refuses to do so the world considers him unworthy of liberty, and apply the same reasoning to nations, still it must be plain to the dullest comprehension that the United States, as a nation, is in no immediate need of a great military establishment in order to be able to repel invasion by some foreign power. We are amply able to protect ourselves without resorting to the European plan of placing a soldier upon the back of every worker. No nation, or combination of nations could hope to transport enough power to this continent to seriously threaten us. This being true, there is no merit in the shouting of the militarists for a big army and preparation for war.

"I do not know whether it is a dream, or a vision, or the foresight of a future reality that sometimes crosses my mind—I like to dwell upon it—but I frequently think the time may come," says John Bright in his speech on General Politics, "when the maritime nations of Europe—this renowned country, of which we are citizens, France, Prussia, Russia, resuscitated Spain, Italy and the United States of America—may see that those vast fleets are of no use; that they are merely menaces offered from one country to another; . . . and that when they come to this wise conclusion,—they will combine at their joint expense, and under some joint management, to supply the sea with a sufficient sailing and armed police, which may be necessary to keep the peace on all parts of the watery surface of the globe, and that those great instruments of war and oppression shall no longer be upheld. This, of course, by many will be thought to be a dream or a vision, not the foresight of what they call a statesman. Still I have faith that it will not be forever that we shall read of what Wilberforce called the noxious race of heroes and conquerors; that what Christianity points to will one day be achieved, and that the nations throughout the world will live in peace with each other."

SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

Few people in viewing the Bay of San Francisco think of it as other than a magnificent land-locked harbor about which has grown the commercial metropolis of the Pacific Coast of the United States. Yet this harbor did not always exist, according to a report on the geology of the region recently published by the United States Geological Survey, for at one time through the depression now occupied by the bay ran a great river that drained the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. This river probably flowed between the Tiburon Peninsula and Angel Island, and then through the gorge of the Golden Gate, where at present the greatest depth of water is over 400 feet. After the river valley was formed the coast slowly sank and the ocean entered through the Golden Gate, flooded the valley, and formed the present bay. Thus the valley occupied by the bay is really not so very different from Santa Clara and Santa Rosa valleys, and should the Pacific Coast sink a few hundred feet lower, those fertile valleys would form great additions to the present bay.

But the change from a river valley to a bay happened very slowly, for even great earthquakes as a rule do not move large areas of the earth over a few inches, and it is likely to be thousands of years before the outlines of the present bay are greatly changed by nature.

The region is particularly interesting, for it is one of the newest parts of our continent. Some of the rocks belong to the geologic period known as the Jurassic, but many of them are much younger and were laid down on the floor of the ocean long after the Appalachian Mountains were formed. Although these rocks are relatively young, yet they are hundreds of thousands of years old and have been raised out of the sea and tilted until in places they stand nearly on end. The forces which have raised these rocks and have folded and broken them are still active, yet their effects are so gradually accomplished that for the most part they are inappreciable in a generation or even in several centuries. Sometimes, however, their effect is more apparent, as for instance when they cause earthquakes. Earthquakes are due to slight movements along what geologists call "faults," which are really broken places in the earth's crust where the rocks on one side of the break or crack move past those on the other side. Some of these faults may be traced for miles—not, of course, as open cracks, for to anyone but a close observer the rocks seem as unbroken in most places along the fault lines as they do in any other part of the region.

The different faults in the region about San Francisco are carefully mapped in this report. Most of these breaks are fortunately old, and it is to be hoped that movement along them has ceased, but two are alive, and along one of these occurred the movements that resulted in the earthquake of April, 1906. These active faults are described in the report, and the fact is pointed out that although slight shocks may occur frequently, only once in several generations are serious earthquakes to be expected. A very interesting feature of the report is the discussion of the effect of earthquakes upon the construction of buildings, roads, tunnels, pipe lines, and the like. It shows that buildings constructed on made land are much more seriously affected than those whose foundations rest upon rock.

The geologic report, which is known as the San Francisco folio, is one unit of a geologic map that the United States Geological Survey is preparing. This folio contains topographic, geologic, and structural maps of five rectangular areas known as quadrangles, which embrace the San Francisco and Marin peninsulas, San Francisco Bay, and the east shore almost as far as

Mount Diablo. In the text accompanying the maps the character of the different rocks is described in detail and the mineral deposits of economic value are pointed out. The folio also contains a number of half-tone views of features that are of geologic interest, including one showing clearly the trace of the fault along which occurred the earthquake of 1906. This folio (No. 193 of the Geologic Atlas of the United States) is sold by the United States Geological Survey at 75 cents a copy.

THE ALIEN LAND LAW.

By William T. Bonsor.

Several of the States, whose legislatures are now in session, are passing alien land laws. These States are profiting by past experience and are determined to protect their citizens, prospective citizens and future generations.

Many queries have been received by the Anti-Jap Laundry League relative to the status or exact meaning of the California Alien Land law. Many of our citizens do not understand its full meaning and do not appreciate fully the dangers of the three-year leasing clause contained therein.

The original intent was to legislate for the purpose of preventing aliens ineligible to citizenship from owning or occupying agricultural lands in the State of California. Several bills of this nature were introduced at the 1911 session of the Legislature. Similar bills were also introduced in 1909. However, in 1911 a great controversy arose. Japan protested vigorously. The Exposition officials made a presentation that the intended legislation might affect the Exposition. The national government took such an interest that Secretary of State Bryan came to California for the purpose of checking the final passage of the legislation if possible.

The national administration admitted that the State had a perfect right to legislate in this regard as it saw fit but feared that Japan would be offended and desired the Japanese question to be left to national diplomacy as a means of settling California's problem. It might be well to say that no definite or favorable solution has as yet been successfully attempted by the national government.

Many land owners who had leased agricultural lands desired an opportunity to adjust themselves to the new condition. Therefore a three-year leasing clause was written in.

Out of the storm a law was enacted which prevented aliens ineligible to citizenship from owning agricultural lands, but gives them the right to lease said lands for periods of three years. This, however, with the understanding that the leasing clause would be eliminated at the 1913 session. This legislation while incomplete, coupled with the understanding relative, to eliminating the leasing clause in 1913, indicated clearly California's policy in the matter.

The law as it now stands is the opening wedge and prevents ownership but does not prevent that which is fundamental and vital, viz: the occupation and complete domination of agricultural lands by the leasing route.

The necessity of this legislation at this time is obvious. It will protect our State from having its vast agricultural lands controlled by Asiatics and will give work to our own citizens, thereby assisting directly and indirectly to some extent in alleviating the unemployed problem. California will fulfill its policy in this regard as originally outlined and intended.

It is the pure morality of Washington's character in which its peculiar excellence resides, and it is this which establishes its intimate relations with general humanity. On this basis he ceases to be the hero of America and becomes the hero of mankind.—Edward Everett.

CORNER CARD FIGHT.

The indications are, according to reports from the East, that the Mercantile Corporation of Dayton, Ohio, which for years has had the contract for printing stamped envelope corner cards for the government will lose its fat snap this year.

Recent bids, which cover contracts for the next four years, shows that the West Supply Company of Cleveland has underbid the Mercantile Corporation of Dayton by more than a million dollars. The West Supply Company has the backing of the union printers the country over and of Cleveland, the company's home, in particular.

The present stroke is likely to prove the pebble from David's sling that will kill the giant Goliath—the Dayton corporation—by smiting him squarely between the eyes.

The more we do, the more we can do.—Hazlitt.

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WHO PAID THEM?

"You say that you had 326 deputies before the strike was called?" asked Chairman Walsh of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations of evasive Sheriff Jefferson B. Farr, sitting in the witness chair in the Senate Chamber in Denver. "Who paid them?"

"I don't know."

"Did the coal operators pay them?"

"I don't know who paid them. I just know some one paid them."

"You employed these men, yet you do not know who paid them?"

"I don't know."

"Were they armed by some one other than yourself?"

"Yes; some one furnished their guns."

"Did the coal operators arm them?"

"Yes; I believe they did."

"Who told you they were armed and paid?"

"Mr. Mattison."

"And isn't Mr. Mattison one of the coal operators?"

"Yes."

"Then you have every reason to believe that the coal operators both paid these men you turned loose upon the community and armed them?"

"Yes."

"What reason had you to believe this?"

"Mr. Mattison told me the coal companies were paying them \$3.50 a day and their living expenses. I had to refresh my memory, for I had forgotten who paid them."

"Oh, I see; and you hired a lot of men whom you say were not under your orders after they were hired, and they could have gone out and committed redhanded murder for all you had to say about them, and you hired them before the strike was called?"

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Madame Jeanne Jomelli, recently dramatic soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, will head the Orpheum bill next week. Musical critics everywhere she has sung credit Madame Jomelli with one of the finest voices on the grand opera stage. Paul Armstrong, who wrote Jimmy Valentine and numerous other successful plays, has added to the list of his successes a one-act satire entitled "Woman Proposes" which will be presented with the well-known comedienne Ruth Allen and a company of eight. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Crane, who return from New York where they created a great sensation with their ball-room dances, will present their latest terpsichorean sensations. Milt Collins, styled "The Speaker of the House," is probably the only politician whose election is assured, his audience invariably electing him Mayor of Laughland. Mr. Collins' conception of the German politician discoursing on American topics is funny in the extreme. Mademoiselle Maryon Vadie, a youthful and skillful interpreter of lyric and classic dances, and a corps de ballet under the direction of Hans S. Linne will present a series of seven new dances. Rae Eleanor Ball, violin virtuoso, and a fine musician with splendid technique will be heard in classical and popular numbers. With this bill Elinore and Williams and Ching Ling Foo and his company terminate their engagements.

Do you desire not to be angry? Then do not be inquisitive. The man who inquires what has been said about him, who digs up malicious gossip, even if it has been confidential, merely disturbs his own peace.—Seneca.

SAFETY FIRST.

Wednesday evening, January 20th, the Industrial Accident Commission gave a "safety first" demonstration in Eagles' Hall. The Industrial Accident Commission has been holding these "safety first" conferences in various parts of the State and they have always been largely attended and the results obtained have proved highly beneficial in securing more protection for the life and limb of the worker. The conferences consist of lectures given by the representatives of the Accident Board illustrated by moving pictures and stereopticon slides showing work being done in the shops and factories to protect the workers. Pictures are thrown on the screen showing machinery before and after accident safeguards have been installed. The first pictures show unprotected wheels and the second pictures show them with proper safeguards installed.

Will J. French, Industrial Accident Commissioner, was the first speaker. He explained the work of the Industrial Accident Board and told how the Workmen's Compensation Act benefits employer and employee. John R. Brownell, State superintendent of safety, then explained the pictures as they were thrown on the screen and generally discussed safety appliances.

The gathering was also addressed by representatives of labor and employers.

BALL PLAYER UNION MAN.

Zim Beck, the St. Louis Cardinal third baseman, who before turning to baseball for a livelihood, was a member of the Glass Blowers' Union, and still is a member (in good standing) of his local, recently joined the Ball Players' Fraternity.

On receipt of his membership card Beck gave it the "double o" and was almost floored with surprise when he found that the printing had been done by a firm which didn't stamp its work with the union label.

Being a perfectly good union man, Beck couldn't understand why a ball players' union could enjoy a reputation of being a real union when its printing was done by a non-union firm. Beck didn't hesitate to write President Dave Fultz of the players' union, about the matter.

He received a reply from Fultz, in which the players' union president admitted that Beck was right; that the matter had not been given a thought until Beck had called his attention to it and that hereafter the membership cards would bear the union label.

WITNESS NOW APPEARS.

Nicholas Remige, whose testimony was counted on to clinch the dynamite charge against H. C. Brokaw, who headed the gunmen for the Merchants', Manufacturers' and Employers' Association in the fight against the unions in Stockton, put in an appearance at Martinez last Saturday after Brokaw had been acquitted. Efforts to locate him before the trial failed.

When it was apparent to First Assistant District Attorney A. S. Ormsby that Remige was going to dodge his subpoena, he swore to a complaint charging Remige with having dynamite unlawfully in his possession. Every effort was made to locate him.

Remige at Stockton gave testimony that caused Carlisle and Wilson to be held to answer to the Superior Court. Had he given that same testimony at Martinez Brokaw would undoubtedly have been held to answer.

His showing up immediately after the dismissal of the charge against Brokaw, Carlisle and Wilson leaves little room for doubt as to what influenced him to go into hiding.

THE OLDEST IRONCLAD.

After 70 years of cruising on the Great Lakes, the Wolverine, the oldest ironclad in the world, has gone into drydock at Erie, Pa. The story of this antiquated fighting craft is interesting from two points of view. She is one of only two armored vessels on the lakes, and her launching in 1843 was never taken advantage of by Canada to place a British warship in those waters.

The Wolverine was launched at Erie, November 9, 1843, and was commissioned August 14, 1844. Since then she has rendered service as a warship, survey ship or training ship for naval reserves. She is still in good condition after nearly three-quarters of a century's service in the cause of peace, and next spring the Wolverine will again do duty as a training ship.

This ironclad's history is brimming with interest at a time when the usefulness of a fighting ship is measured by the amount of destruction that is accomplished. The Wolverine was built at Pittsburg and shipped to Erie on wagons. She was in commission nearly eight years before railroad connection with that point was made. During the Civil War the Wolverine guarded Confederate prisoners on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, but was prevented from taking more active part in that conflict because the boat could not pass through the Welland canal.

When on guard at Johnson's Island, the Confederates planned her capture for use as a commerce destroyer. But the plot was discovered in time to prevent execution of the plan.

One of the Wolverine's historic services was in stopping the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1866. She overhauled a transport carrying reinforcements from Buffalo, sent a shot across the ship's bow, and the ambitious invaders hurried back to their starting point.

This warship that has aided in keeping the peace for 70 years measures 167 feet over all, has an extreme beam of 47 feet, and a depth of hold of 14 feet. Her sides are pierced for 12 guns, and she carries a battery of eight breech loading two-inch rifles. She is out of date as a fighter, but stands for the right idea as to the service an ironclad should render.

STRIKES LABOR AGAIN.

The Kansas "coercion statute," making it unlawful for any individual or corporation to coerce, or influence, any persons to enter into an agreement not to join or remain a member of a labor organization as a condition of such person securing or continuing in the employment of such individual or corporation, was last Monday annulled as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

The decision was regarded as of the first importance in the labor world and was announced by Justice Pitney. Strong dissenting opinions were given by Justice Holmes and Justice Day. Justice Hughes concurred with Justice Day, leaving Chief Justice White and Justices McKenna, Lamar, Vandevanter and McReynolds concurring with Justice Pitney.

The decision was in the case of T. B. Copping, a superintendent of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway at Fort Scott, Kan., convicted of violating the law in threatening A. R. Hedge, a switchman, with discharge if he did not sign an agreement to withdraw from the Switchmen's Union.

We are apt to be very pert about censuring others where we will not endure advice ourselves. And nothing shows our weakness more than to be so sharp-sighted at spying other men's faults and so purblind about our own.—William Penn.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

(Article by Chas. M. Bufford in the "California Law Review, January, 1915.)

In 1911 the California Legislature passed a law (1911 Statutes, p. 1268), declaring in substance that in case of an employee's discharge the balance of wages due him must be paid immediately, that in case he leaves his employment (not being under contract for a definite period), such balance must be paid within five days, that in all other cases wages must be paid within five days, that in all other cases wages must be paid at least monthly and not more than fifteen days after the end of the month, that any one violating any provision of the act "shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500." Arthur Crane violated a provision of this act; an information was laid against him before a police judge of San Francisco; a warrant was issued for his arrest; and he was jailed by the San Francisco police; all in accordance with the provisions of Title III of Part II of the Penal Code, relating to criminal procedure. Crane sued out a writ of habeas corpus in the District Court of Appeals for the First District, claiming that the wage law "in effect permits an imprisonment on mesne process for debt," in violation of that clause of Article one, Section fifteen, of the State Constitution, which provides: "No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud." In *Ex Parte Arthur Crane, on Habeas Corpus* (Nov. 23, 1914, 19 Cal. App. Dec. 677), the court sustained this claim. In reaching this conclusion it said:

"True, the statute does not provide imprisonment as the penalty for the failure of an employer to pay a debt due to his employee. The statute, however, is silent as to the process by which the magistrate before whom complaint is made of an alleged violation of the statute may obtain jurisdiction of the person of the offender. In the case at bar . . . the statute . . . was attempted to be enforced by the issuance and execution of a mesne process which . . . resulted in the temporary imprisonment of the petitioner, and the cause of his imprisonment is to be found primarily in the fact that he is unwilling or perchance unable to discharge a debt which was not conceived or contracted in fraud of his creditor. To this extent the arrest of the petitioner necessarily is in conflict with the fundamental law of the State."

Thus the Appellate Court argues that when the police court resorted to the procedure of the Penal Code to bring Crane to answer, and caused his arrest pursuant to the provision of that code, it violated his constitutional rights; that because the wage law did not expressly prohibit resort to this unconstitutional procedure for its enforcement it also was unconstitutional. A mere statement of this argument in this condensed form shows its weakness. If every penal law was unconstitutional that did not by its terms expressly prohibit resort to unconstitutional methods for its enforcement, almost all penal statutes would be unconstitutional. If the constitutional right of an accused to a public and speedy trial was denied, or he was refused his constitutional right of counsel, according to this argument the penal statute he was accused of violating would itself be unconstitutional. The true rule, however, is that a penal statute is not unconstitutional or unenforceable because it does not prescribe the needful procedure. (*People vs. Jordan* (1884), 65 Cal. 644, 4 Pac. 683; *People vs. Chew Lan Ong* (1904), 141 Cal. 550, 75 Pac. 186, 99 Am. St. Rep. 88. Power to do this is expressly given to courts by Section 187 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Thus, conceding that the California statutes provide no constitutional procedure for the enforce-

ment of the penal provisions of the wage law, the law is not thereby rendered either unconstitutional or unenforceable; but it would be the duty of any court before which complaint was made of the violation of such penal provisions to establish a proper procedure for the enforcement thereof.

A more thorough consideration of the constitutional provision shows, however, that in fact the course taken by the police court did not violate any constitutional guarantee whatever. The distinction between criminal and civil actions is well known and primary. The constitutional prohibition is against imprisonment for debt "in civil actions." It has no relation whatever to criminal actions. Nor does the constitution directly or indirectly prohibit the Legislature from declaring non-payment of a debt a crime nor from punishing such crime by imprisonment on mesne or final process or both. The constitution is a limitation of power, not a grant, and the Legislature has all power not expressly or by necessary implication taken from it. In *In re Diehl* (1908 8 Cal., App. 51, 96 Pac. 98), this very point was before the District Court of Appeals for the Third District, and was decided in accordance with the distinction here made. P. Diehl had been imprisoned for crime under a city ordinance exacting certain business licenses, authorizing civil suits for their collection, and making non-payment of any license when due a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. He petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus, and made claim that "it is against the spirit and policy of the law to subject a person failing or refusing to pay the license . . . to penal punishment for the mere non-payment of a debt." The court in denying the writ, said:

"We see no reason why such power should not be exercised consistent with the policy of the law against imprisonment for debt. We do not understand the penal clause of the ordinance before us to mean that one engaging in business upon which a license tax is imposed under the taxing power and refusing to pay the license required may be imprisoned until the license tax is paid. The misdemeanor consists in a refusal to obey the provisions of the ordinance, and the fine authorized to be imposed upon conviction is not intended as a payment of the license tax, but as a punishment for defying the commands of the ordinance."

Similarly the wage law makes defying its commands a misdemeanor punishable by fine, but the imposition of such punishment upon an offender in no sense takes the place of the prompt payment of, and does not satisfy the employee's demand.

That the constitutional guaranty against imprisonment for debt was not violated by the police court is further apparent from the context of the guaranty. The next clause of the section in which it is contained provides: "No person shall be imprisoned . . . in civil actions for torts, except in cases of willful injury to person or property." It is clear that this provision renders imprisonment unlawful in a civil action for negligent injury to person or property. Thus in a civil action to recover damages from the operator of an automobile who negligently runs down a pedestrian, the operator cannot be subjected to imprisonment; but no one has the temerity to argue that if the pedestrian dies from his injuries the operator could not be imprisoned for felony under Section 192 of the Penal Code, notwithstanding the identical acts and transactions which constituted the civil wrong in the vindication of which the operator could not be imprisoned also constituted the crime.

The decision of the District Court under consideration illustrates anew the dangers of our system of declaring laws unconstitutional. Oftentimes an insufficiently argued or insufficiently

considered opinion forms an evil precedent which defeats the constitutional powers of the Legislature. This is especially true in this State since the decision of the Supreme Court (by a divided court), that it has no power of rehearing in habeas corpus cases decided by the District Courts. If the new practice of the First District Court in deciding cases from the bench results in many errors such as those manifest in this case, the sooner this practice be abandoned the better.

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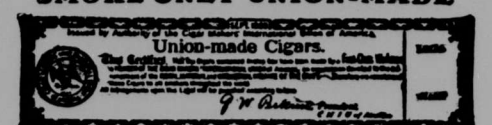
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SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BELGIUM'S MISERY.

At the last meeting of the American Federation of Labor executive council it was ordered that the following appeal be printed in the "American Federationist" and the A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter:

"Nederlandsch Verbond van Vakverenigingen. (Dutch Federation of Trade Unions). Head office: Reguliersgracht 80, Amsterdam.

"Amsterdam, December, 1914.

"To Trade Union National Centers:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers: It is more than four months now since the Belgian people were, against their own will, forced to take part in this war which has set aflame the larger part of Europe. For more than four months this war, with all its horrors, has completely paralyzed the economic life of that little country, plunging the whole population and especially the working classes into the most pitiful misery.

"It will scarcely be necessary to explain to you in detail the general conditions prevailing in a country so ravaged by the war. You have, no doubt, learned all this from the daily press of your own country.

"It appears necessary, however, to call your attention to the consequences this war has had for the Belgian laboring classes.

"Work has been stopped in all factories and workshops the first day hostilities commenced, condemning the employees who were not called upon to defend their country, to the terrible consequences of complete unemployment.

"One part of the country after the other has been conquered and occupied by German troops. Wherever battles and other military engagements took place, the inhabitants had to leave their dwellings fleeing to some other city or to some other part of the country, under continual fear that they might soon be compelled to flee anew to some new place of refuge.

"It will be easily understood that under such conditions unemployment has developed to such an extent that the trade unions are powerless and unable to effectively fight the miseries accruing therefrom.

"Everything necessary has been suggested and done by all public boards where the workers are represented, with a view of providing for the maintenance of this unhappy, semi-starved population. Food has been distributed on a very modest scale and, once in a while, money as well.

"All this, however, is in no way sufficient to keep the workers, their wives and children alive. Extreme misery prevails all round and this threatens to become more acute with the approaching winter.

"The Belgian trade unions have used every possible means to save their organizations from complete destruction and to support their members during these tragic moments, but there is a limit to everything and the means at the disposal of the Belgian trade unions are entirely exhausted.

"The National Centre of the Trade Unions of Holland (the Nederlandsch Verbond van Vakverenigingen), after thorough examination of this sad state of affairs, has decided to issue an urgent appeal for help on behalf of the Belgian fellow-workers. We have been communicating with the management of the International Federation of Trade Unions (President Carl Legien in Berlin), whom we informed of our intention. Whereupon we received his immediate reply was that he had taken notice of our plan.

"We now approach your organization, dear sirs and brothers, praying that you might render whatever help you can give to the Belgian unions who at the present moment are undergoing the most serious and sinister trial.

"Will you kindly take cognizance of the fact that our Belgian friends have been brought to

these trist conditions without any fault of their own and we are convinced that you will do everything within your power to render practical help to the Belgian working class which desires nothing else but to be permitted to continue quietly their efforts for the improvement of their economic conditions and their struggle for social liberation.

"Will you kindly forward your contributions as early as possible to the above address, to be sent to the Belgian trade union centre from here. Let us express our sincere thanks in advance for all you can do.

"Awaiting your early reply, we beg to remain.

"Yours fraternally,

"J. OUDEGEEST, President.

"On behalf of the Dutch Trade Union Centre."

HATTERS' CASE DISCUSSED.

At the meeting of the American Federation of Labor executive council, held in Washington, much time was devoted to a consideration of the judgment of the United States Supreme Court against the Danbury, Conn., hatters and the Hatters' Union. Officers of the Hatters' Union were heard and consultation had with attorneys for the A. F. of L. who conducted the case, while consideration was given various suggestions by unionists regarding this matter.

The conclusion reached is as follows:

"The executive council, while feeling that a great injustice has been done the hatters, finds that, despite that feeling, that the American Federation of Labor has neither the means nor the authority to pay the award or the damages, in whole or in part. The suit was brought by the Loewe Company against the hatters; later, when the United Hatters of North America were financially unable to bear the expense of defending the case in the courts up to and including the appeals to the highest courts of our land, the American Federation of Labor pledged itself to financially aid in the legal procedure. This pledge, contained in the resolution adopted by the Denver convention of the A. F. of L., has been fully performed. The American Federation of Labor, by its activities, growing out of the necessity as developed in the hatters' case, has secured the enactment of the labor provisions of the Clayton Anti-Trust law, October 15, 1914. This law precludes the possibility of any similar suit being brought in the Federal courts for the exercise of normal activities as performed by the hatters, when such activities have been performed since the enactment of the law, and thus the Federation has performed its full duties to the hatters and to all labor in the premises."

LINCOLN AND DEMOCRACY.

When the white man governs himself, that is self-government; but when he governs himself and also governs another man, that is more than self-government—that is despotism.

Many free countries have lost their liberty, and ours may lose hers; but if she shall, be it my proudest plume, not that I was the last to desert, but that I have never deserted her.

If there is anything which it is the duty of the whole people to never intrust to any hands but their own, that thing is the preservation and perpetuation of their own liberties and institutions.

I am for the people of the whole nation doing just as they please in all matters which concern the whole nation; for those of each part doing just as they choose in all matters which concern no other part; and for each individual doing just as he chooses in all matters which concern nobody else.


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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1915.

There is nothing so kingly as kindness.
And nothing so royal as truth.—Alice Cary.

The union label, if demanded by the members of unions, will do more to prevent strikes and promote the prosperity of the union men and women of the country than any other one agency in the labor movement. This is such a plain truth that it is really surprising that the demand is not ten-fold greater than at present.

There is rejoicing in some quarters over the decision in the Danbury hatters' case because it is believed the outcome will have a tendency to make organized labor rather timid about boycotting. The truth is, however, the labor movement will proceed with its work without regard for that decision, as Congress has made it impossible for greedmongers in the future to mulct union men through the medium of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Labor cannot be thus intimidated.

If we shut our eyes to the sources from which the big foundations now being investigated by the Industrial Relations Commission come, and to the manner of their accumulation, then, perhaps, we will be able to say they are good things. But when we take a peep at the misery caused by their accumulation and concentration we must become convinced it were better they had never come into existence, and that something must be done to more equally and broadly distribute the products of labor. No amount of charity can justify injustice. The man who unfairly takes from labor a million and returns half of it in doled out bits can not truly be said to be a benefactor of humanity no matter how much he helps the few.

The "Daily News" of this city thus exposes an attempt on the part of the Stockton "News Advocate" to make it appear that the "News" was in accordance with the policy of the editor of that sheet in opposition to organized labor: "The 'Daily News' wishes to absolutely disclaim the authorship of an editorial dealing with the Stockton strike published in the Stockton 'News Advocate' January 15th. The editorial, which is attributed to the 'Daily News,' states in substance that the Stockton strike has ended in inglorious defeat for unionism in that city, and gives high praise to the persons who conducted the fight against organized labor there. It concludes: 'We only hope that when the time comes to be counted here, our merchants and manufacturers may make as good a showing.' To every person who is acquainted with the broad policies of the 'Daily News' and its friendly attitude toward labor, it will be apparent that the 'Daily News' has been falsely quoted."

Education - Specialization

There is throughout the various crafts and in our educational institutions in the United States a tendency toward specialization that borders very closely upon insanity. The desire for cheap production is at the bottom of the driving of craftsmen into particular departments of their trade rather than have them work at all branches of the trade as was formerly the rule. A man day after day doing the same thing very naturally acquires more skill in the doing of that kind of work than does the mechanic who changes about, and as a consequence does the work cheaper, though, of course, he cannot be classed as a mechanic with the all-round man. Employers are well aware of this fact, but they are scrambling for the cheaper production and the larger profits and are not much concerned with the welfare of the mechanic, who is, undoubtedly injured by the specialization, because when he leaves such an establishment after a number of years in it he finds that he is only competent to do the work in the particular department in which he has been engaged. It will be readily seen that because of his having become a specialist his opportunities for work are limited to his specialty rather than to the broad field of his trade. But this is not the only way he is injured, for he is also found to have narrowed in his view of things as a direct consequence of the monotony of doing the same thing hour after hour and day after day. In truth his development is one-sided and faulty. He knows his specialty thoroughly, but little else.

Much of the interest in vocational training in our schools, on the employers' side, is to be traced to the same desire for cheaper production and larger profits. It is because of this fact and the consequent tendency toward specialization that will be injected into vocational training therein by employers that the trade unions of the land are watching carefully the development of the system and attempting to exercise some influence in its establishment as a part of our public school system. The union men fully appreciate the value of such training if received under proper conditions, but they are also alive to the dangers of the system under wrong direction.

Surely it does not require any deep study to arrive at the conclusion that the man who is broadly educated, who knows his trade in all its details, is a more valuable man to society in the long run than is the man whose knowledge is limited to the narrow confines of his specialty, whether it be in craftsmanship or in the wider field of world affairs. The world's greatest men have always been the men with the widest interests, men capable of sympathizing with and understanding the widest pursuits. This because they were able to take into account, at their full value, great fundamental facts which the more specialized completely overlooked. While we are not able to point out in any definite manner a royal road to success in vocational training we do know that a deaf ear must be turned to the clamor for specialization, for there is a world of wisdom in: "These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone."

We hear much in these days of the German vocational training schools. They are highly praised, and doubtless have contributed much toward her wonderful industrial development, but the German system can not be picked up bodily and planted in the United States because of the different ideals and environment of the people. Every German is brought up and educated for a specific work, with little or no choice in the matter. The child must learn a trade or a profession and remain a craftsman or professional man, so that it will be found impossible to bring such a system into a country where a Lincoln rose from a railsplitter in the wilderness to one of the grandest characters in the world's history among statesmen. We must feel our way carefully and cautiously and build up a system of vocational training largely our own, correcting errors as we discover them, and constantly plodding onward toward perfection. Above all we must make use of the light we now have and be not fooled by the profit mongers.

Fluctuating Sentiments

A San Diego syndicalist says that the radicals of the warring nations of Europe are not wanted in the army and that they should stay at home, and after the thick-headed conservatives have been exterminated the radicals will be in control. That is surely one way of gaining ascendancy.

Sixty-seven years ago last Sunday James Marshall found the nugget of gold which turned the eyes of the world on California and started the hardy pioneers on their way westward. The men who came out here at that time were made of the right stuff and formed the nucleus of the splendid labor movement we now have in this great State, and we owe them a debt that will not soon be forgotten, because their struggle made it possible for those who followed to build so substantially.

When the workers have reached a stage where the daily wage is high enough to enable a man to live the life he should live, to support his family on a plane where their human needs are supplied and their humanity not degraded then perhaps they will be ready to discard their unions and join the mutual admiration societies that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., would call unions. However, they are at present far removed from that state of things and his advice is worse than wasted.

Many employers admit the problem of unemployment must be solved, but nearly all of them, in dealing with their employees, indicate they believe it must be solved without any concessions or sacrifices on their part. This is not the spirit which will bring results. So long as employers act in this manner just so long will we have idle men in search of work. Each individual must feel a sense of personal responsibility if we are to ultimately give men anxious to work a chance to do so.

Lord Chesterfield cites a famous French statesman to show what may be done by people who give their whole attention to the work in hand. "Being asked how he could possibly find time to go through so much business, and yet amuse himself in the evenings as he did, he answered, 'There was nothing so easy; for that it was only doing one thing at a time, and never putting off anything until tomorrow that could be done today.' This steady and undissipated attention to one object is a sure mark of superior genius, as hurry, bustle, and agitation are the never-failing symptoms of a weak and frivolous mind."

Today I spent a few pleasant minutes studying a living plan of the evolution of plant scenery, writes Dalesman in the Liverpool (Eng.) "Daily Post and Mercury." It was only a commonplace roof, but every slate was tinged and bossed and lined with green and gold and brown of lichen, lowermost of plants in the upper air. Then in the interstices between the green slates the moss was growing, here mere rudimentary hairs, there comfortable round cushions. A further stage was marked by pennywort and spleenwort and the tiniest of ferns, giving way to a wisp of grass, the heads of which nod in the breeze. And then a few minutes noting the buds; the black, ungainly knots from which the long-fingered ash leaves will unfold, the trim, pointed, varnished bundles which will unroll into common beech, the tiny red-brown spots of the oaks, the white-green buds of the sycamore already showing the lines on which their armor will split for the coming of the tender greenery, and the beautiful nutty brown of the larch twigs.

Wit at Random

A young lady at Bath Beach had occasion to complain about one of the bathhouse attendants, an old fellow, who, in the hurry of cleaning up, would sometimes burst in upon her in her bathhouse without knocking.

One morning after this had happened for the sixth or seventh time, the young lady took the old fellow to task.

"See here, Peters," she said, "there's no lock on my bathhouse, as you know, and I must insist on your knocking before you enter. It hasn't happened yet, but it might very well happen that you'd come in on me when I was all undressed."

Peters, with a chuckle, hastened to reassure the young lady on this point.

"No fear of that, Miss," he said. "No fear of that. I always look through before I venture in."

Mr. Citibred—Do your cows give you milk?

Mr. Tallglass—No one ever gives me nothin'. I have to swap 'em fodder for it.—Chicago "News."

Billy—Do you believe in signs?

Milly—Yes, indeed.

Billy—Well last night I dreamed you were madly in love with me. What is that a sign of?

Milly—That's a sign you were dreaming.

The climate of heaven has been determined by two youthful philosophers. Said a little boy to his sister:

"It don't ever rain in heaven, does it, May?"

"In course it does, ye little chump!" the girl replied. "That's where it's all a-comin' from, ain't it?"

A very small man—not only small as to stature, but lacking also in width of beam—sat in a street car until he became tightly wedged in from both sides. Then there entered the car a large, handsome woman, upholstered to the minute. She took the strap in front of the small man and was hanging to it in discomfort when the small man arose with a flourish of politeness and touched her on the arm.

"Take my seat, madam," he said, with a bow and a smile.

"Oh, thank you very much," she replied, and turned toward the seat. Then smiling genially again, she asked:

"Where did you get up from?"

"Your honor," said the foreman of the jury, "this lady is suing this gent for \$10,000 for a stolen kiss."

"Correct," responded the judge. "You are to decide if it was worth it."

"That's the point, your honor. Could the jury have a sample?"—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

HER CONFESSION.

By J. J. Galvin.

'Tis strange. I never knew before
A colored man could keep a store.

I don't care how he gets his chickens;
He sells them cheaper than the Dickens.

He keeps a set of books, the clown,
And then forgets to put things down.

I'll patronize him—I'm no crank—
And place more money in the bank.

Miscellaneous

THE FACTORY CHILD.

By J. J. Galvin.

"O Father in Heaven, be good to me;
Sweet Mother of God, I trust in thee."

Thus prayed the Child of the Factory Town,
A girl of ten, yet broken down
By toil, and fear, and a life so sad
The Recording Angel, in pity, had
Written these words, with severest look,
In letters of flame, in the Lost Soul Book:
"The brute who tortures a child will be
Punished in hell through eternity."

"My father was good, and kind, and true,
And mother loved me, as mothers do;
They passed away in the factory's grind,
And left an orphaned girl behind.
I do no wrong, and I do not shirk
The hardest kind of factory work;
But they pile it on me, O so high,
That I sometimes wish I, too, could die.

"I hear them talk of the land of the free,
Where each child has the same opportunity;
Yet I never played, like the master's girls,
Or had a doll with clustering curls,
Or a piece of cake, or a candy bear—
But maybe some day, when people care,
They'll change the laws, so ones like me
Will have a chance, as it ought to be."

She lived awhile, in youthful hope—
Like the flower of devotion, the heliotrope.
With childish faith in the heart of man,
Believed, as only children can;
And died with the prayer her mother taught—
When men forget, God must be sought:
"O Father in Heaven, be good to me;
Sweet Mother of God, I trust in thee."

ANCESTORS.

By George Matthew Adams.

Are you one of those people who like to putter away valuable time figuring out just how you stand as to ancestors? The fact is, your ancestors are what you are. Some of the best and worst that have gone before you are now somewhere in you.

The wisest thing you can do is to discover the most useful qualities of your ancestry inside yourself, and begin to weave—from where it left off—greater and bigger things.

Ancestry stock goes up every time you do your work better today than yesterday.

A story is told of Ney, one of Napoleon's famous marshals. At a banquet during the Russian campaign, a brilliant woman had been telling Ney of her wonderful ancestry, when suddenly she questioned: "By the way, Marshal Ney, who were your ancestors?" "Madam," answered Ney, "I, myself, am an ancestor!"

After all, the task of being an ancestor is mighty serious business. It is enough to put us all on our mettle and make us work to force the red blood into our arteries. In just the proportion that men and women render service in this world do they forget their own selfish interests and begin to plan out and deal in "the futures" of their race. The man who will but get this truth imbedded into his system cannot fail to be a better clerk, lawyer, business man, father or citizen. And no woman can take this ideal to heart without putting luster to the important duties of her life.

American Federation Newsletter

Brewery Workers Organize.

At New Braunfels, Tex., brewery workers have organized. It is stated that employers will sign an agreement to regulate wages and working conditions in the near future.

Make Steady Progress.

At San Diego the Cooks, Waiters' and Waitresses' Union has secured another agreement, and the persistent agitation of this organization is bringing results.

Resist Piece Work Plan.

Members of Ladies' Garment Workers' Union No. 28, of Seattle, are entering the third month of their strike against the Matzen Manufacturing Company, which insists on establishing the piece work system. The workers are maintaining an effective fight, and as a last resort the manager has appealed to the State courts for an injunction.

Defends Trade Unions.

Trade unions have no desire to destroy the "temple of labor" and perish in its ruins, said P. J. Byrne, of Pittsburgh, in a defense of trade unions before a meeting of his associate master painters of the State. The speaker defended the unions, whom, he said, were proceeding along rational lines.

Against Convict Labor.

While the Senate was discussing the District of Columbia appropriation bill, Senator Kern, of Indiana, secured the adoption of an amendment prohibiting the sale of brick manufactured at the District workhouse "in competition with the products of free labor, or otherwise to any department or institution of the government of the District of Columbia or of the United States, or to any public or private corporation, partnership, person or persons."

Poetic Justice.

The Senate has confirmed Frederick L. Siddons as judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Judge Siddons was a member of the law firm that defended Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in the contempt proceedings caused by the sentencing to jail of these three unionists by Judge Wright. Later Judge Wright resigned while charges against him were being investigated by the House committee on the judiciary, and now, with a justice that is poetic, Mr. Siddons succeeds him.

Oppose Female Labor Law.

Members of the Pennsylvania Hotel Association spoke against those provisions of the female labor law which affect the hotel business. The proprietors insisted that many of their women employees were of the same opinion, because "a hotel is purely democratic," and cannot be compared with machine work. The hotel men seemed to indicate that working in a hotel is one continuous joy.

Strike Danger Is Over.

Organized street carmen of Wilkesbarre, Pa., have won their point against the local traction company, which has agreed to submit differences between them to arbitration. The main contention was the workers' demand for a hearing in case of dismissal. To this the company refused, on the ground that "it was interfering with their right to run their own business." The question of wages was another factor that made a settlement seem almost impossible until Federal mediators offered their assistance. As a result both parties to the controversy have signed a statement in which they announce that a satisfactory

discipline clause has been agreed upon, and the question of wages, by mutual consent, has been left to arbitration.

To Build Alaska Railroad.

Actual construction of the government railroad to connect the Alaskan coal fields with the coast, authorized by Congress last March, will begin during the coming spring, according to Federal authorities. Under the law providing for the construction of the railroad the President is authorized to decide on the route, on whether railroads already constructed shall be purchased as part of the line, and other details.

A Warlike Solon.

Alphonse P. Ardourel, member of the Colorado Legislature, is the latest to offer a remedy against strikes. According to the "United Labor Bulletin," this warlike solon will include strikes in the list of things treasonable. The penalty will be death. Mr. Ardourel has it all figured out. At the present time there is no penalty for resisting armed cossacks or private armies in the pay of corporations. By defining this as "rebellion," and making Colorado the first State in the Union to provide a penalty for treason against the State, the legislator is confident that agitators will disappear and this commonwealth will become the proverbial land of milk and honey.

Blames "Landlordism."

The control of large corporations by the system of "absentee landlordism" was blamed for the present industrial unrest by Samuel Untermyer, lawyer, before the United States Industrial Relations Commission. The witness stated that this could be remedied by the abolition of voting by proxy, giving labor representation on boards of directors and representation to minority stockholders. He stated that practically all the American railroads were passing into the control of banking houses in New York, who had acquired control of 100,000 miles of railroad through reorganizations, and 60,000 more miles were about to be added to "financial interests" through receiverships. One of these financial groups, which the witness hinted was the Morgan associates, held potential control of the labor policy of practically all railroads. Roger W. Babson agreed on the evils of "absentee landlordism," and pointed out that strikes and receiverships seldom occur in a business built up by an owner who lives in a town where the business is carried on. He said the real owners of large industries do not exercise control, but leave it to others.

Immigration Figures.

In the monthly immigration bulletin of the Federal Department of Labor is shown the effect of war on immigration. The steady decline of immigrants is shown in the November report, 35,325 being admitted, against 117,031 in November the year previous—1913. From last July to November, the number of immigrants admitted totalled 248,436. During the same period in 1913 the number was 724,043. As an indication of the character of some of the immigrants the report shows that the aliens debarred for various causes during the 1913 period was practically the same (12,085) as the number debarred during the 1914 period (12,309). When it is recalled that the number of immigrants admitted in the 1913 period was three times as great as in 1914, the percentage of those debarred in the latter year can be appreciated. On the basis of 1913 figures, there should be only 2666 debarred in 1914 on the ground that they are "likely to become a public charge." Instead, this number totaled 7982. Of the 35,325 admitted last November, the greater proportion were ticketed to large cities and industrial centers. New York State led with 7291, followed by Massachusetts with 2283.

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..... Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, January 26, 1915, President A. A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers deposited: Chas. McCord and H. Latimer, both of Local 577, Healdsburg; M. O. Bodeau, Local 99, Portland; C. A. Appel, Jr., Local 161, Washington, D. C.; A. Biancone, Local 76, Seattle.

All appointed offices and all concessions made by previous board of directors are now null and void, and members who may have any concession will please lay same before the present board.

The following list of standing committees has been appointed by the president and board of directors:

Price List Committee—Chas. Weisel, H. Sheltitz, W. I. Schafer, G. Keil, E. H. Slissman.

Law and Legislative Committee—A. L. Fourtner, W. Love, E. M. Hunt, F. Conrad, Geo. Huntington.

Supt. of Hall—J. H. Meyer.

Amateur Band—G. W. Lerond, A. J. Giacomini, J. G. Dewey, E. G. Williams, C. H. King.

Auditing Committee—H. W. Morse, P. Sapiro, K. Dietrich.

Examination Board—Max Nelson, W. A. Weber, N. Pinella, C. W. Furher, J. Panella.

The amateur band will meet at 2 p. m. on Wednesday of each week at headquarters. Members desiring to bring matters before this committee will please take notice.

The following members have been named by President Greenbaum to augment the convention committee:—P. Sapiro, A. L. Fourtner, H. Payson, B. Spiller, J. G. Dewey, G. W. Lerond, A. J. Giacomini, T. Ingram.

Members will take notice and make no contracts for engagements in the new Auditorium without first consulting this office.

Treasurer T. Eisfeldt, who has been ill at his home for the past week, is reported on the improve.

WOODROW WILSON ON LINCOLN.

Speaking at the Chicago commemoration of Lincoln in 1909, President Wilson, then the head of the Princeton University, said:

"God save a free country from cautious men—men, I mean, cautious for themselves—for cautious men are men who will not speak the truth if the speaking of it threatens to damage them. Caution is the confidential agent of selfishness.

"This man had no caution. He was absolutely direct and fearless. You will say that he had very little worldly goods to lose. He did not allow himself to be encumbered by riches, therefore he could say what he pleased. You know that men who are encumbered by riches are apt to be more silent than others. They have given hostages to fortune, and for them it is very necessary to maintain the status quo. Now Mr. Lincoln was not embarrassed in this way. A change of circumstances would suit him just as well as the permanency of existing circumstances. But I am confident that if Mr. Lincoln had had the gift of making money, he nevertheless would not have restrained his gift for saying things; that he nevertheless would have ignored the trammels and despised caution and said what he thought. But one interesting thing about Mr. Lincoln is that no matter how shrewd or penetrating his comment, he never seemed to allow a matter to grip him. He seemed so directly in contact with it that he could define things other men could not define; and yet he was detached. He did not look upon it as if he were part of it."

COAL BARONS RETRACT.

President Lincoln's statement that the people can't be fooled all the time is recalled by the action of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in publicly retracting former declarations regarding moneys expended by officers of the United Mine Workers' Union. The company stated several months ago, that these moneys covered a period of nine weeks. When President Welborn was cross-examined by the Industrial Relations Commission, he was compelled to acknowledge the statements were untrue. The company has now issued another bulletin, which states that the moneys expended by Vice-President Frank Hayes, Mother Jones, and others were for one year instead of nine weeks. Having in mind the operators' disregard for State laws, which caused all the trouble in Colorado, unionists are asking what this closing declaration by President Welborn means: "No company can succeed permanently which does not deserve and receive the confidence of both its own employees and the public. It is the policy of the management of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to command this confidence."

PHILADELPHIA IN 1682.

"Philadelphia, the expectation of those who are concerned in this province, is at last laid out, to the great content of those here who are in any way interested therein," wrote William Penn in 1682. "The situation is a neck of land and lieth between two navigable rivers, Delaware and Schuylkill, whereby it hath two fronts upon the water, each a mile, and two from river to river. Delaware is a glorious river, but the Schuylkill, being a hundred miles boatable above the falls and its course northwest toward the fountain of Susquehanna (that tends to the heart of the province and both ways our own), it is like to be a great part of the settlement of this age. I say little of the town itself, because a platform will soon be shown you by my agent in which those who are purchasers of me will find their names and interests. But this I will say for the good providences of God, of all the places I have seen in this world, I remember not one better seated; so that it seems to me to have been appointed for a town, whether we regard the rivers or the conveniency of the coves, docks and springs, the loftiness and soundness of the land."

Penn speaks of the size of the settlement, saying: "It is advanced within less than a year to about four-score houses and cottages, such as they are, where merchants and handicrafts are following their vocations as fast as they can, while the countrymen are close at their farms."

Fifty-one doubtful and divided men of vast variety in opinions, education and character, met in July, 1776, in a plain room at Philadelphia where was decided that great event of modern history, to found a republic. They were about to reverse all the inculcations of recent experience and to enter at once upon a new era of uncertainty. From the models of the past they could borrow little, and they overleaped barriers that had affrighted all former legislators. Not Cromwell and Hampden, not the plebeians of Rome and the Demos of Athens, not the Republicans of Venice nor the Calvinists of Holland and Geneva had ventured upon that tremendous stride in human progress that would alone satisfy the reformers of America. Educated in the strict conceptions of rank and caste which even Massachusetts had cultivated, and Virginia carried to a ludicrous extreme, they threw aside the artificial distinction forever and declared all men equal.—Eugene Lawrence.

ONE SCHOOL SYSTEM URGED.

In a circular just issued by officers of the Illinois State Federation of Labor it is stated that:

"The trade unionists of the State must look to the safety of our public school system. A systematic attack on the present schools is being made under the direction of Edwin G. Cooley, the 'educational adviser' of the Commercial Club of Chicago, with the purpose of inducing the State Legislature to establish a separate or dual system of schools for industrial training distinct from the schools which aim to give the broad general education necessary to a progressive citizenship.

"The Cooley idea is to divide the school children into two separate and distinct classes, after the fashion which has prevailed in some European countries. One class is to receive a broad education for citizenship, the other—that consisting of the children of the workers—to be given a narrow training for service in the industries.

"Separate industrial training schools may develop the producing capacity of the coming generations of workers, though even that is doubtful, but such schools cannot, in the very nature of things, develop the powers and faculties which will enable the workers to act in the way best calculated to secure for themselves the value of that which they produce. All children, the men and women of tomorrow, should be educated for intelligent, courageous, and productive citizenship, not simply trained for the benefit of misguided employers."

The circular calls attention to resolutions adopted by the State Federation of Labor convention, in which the dual system of administration is referred to as "a menace to our American ideals of democracy in education," and which is termed a scheme to relieve the employers of the expense involved in training young workers and apprentices.

DANGERS ON GREAT LAKES.

The excursion and passenger boat interests on the Great Lakes are among the most bitter opponents of the Seamen's bill, now pending in the United States Senate.

Last week a memorial was presented from the Michigan Legislature against the Seamen's bill, in which it was urged that proposed laws against Great Lakes shipping was unnecessary, as "steamers are passing and repassing each other at very short intervals, so that assistance is always near at hand in the case of any accident."

In answer to this claim, Senator La Follette had inserted in the records of last year's report of Chicago public school authorities on "Lake Boat Excursion Dangers," which stated:

"It was found that the boats only carried life-boats and life-rafts to save the lives of 30 per cent of their passengers, and this means that a boat licensed to a capacity of 2600 to 3000 passengers during the excursion period—May 15 to October 15—would be able to provide life-rafts for less than one-third on board if the boat was crowded to its capacity. These boats are crowded to the rail on holidays and week-end trips. Life preservers are plentiful, but life preservers are not adequate protection for small children. The crews are small, and unless there is amended national legislation to compel excursion boats to increase their lifeboat equipment, personal safety on an overcrowded Lake Michigan excursion boat is a risk in which humanity must depend upon fate as to whether it would be numbered among the 'one-third saved' or the two-thirds that would be dependent upon life preservers. Among the latter would doubtless be many children with only a circle of cork around them to float their frightened souls to rescue."

Remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 22, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Brouillet. President Gallagher arrived later.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Material Teamsters—Joe Trumppower, Joe Marshall, O. W. Swanson, Walter Duryea, D. Dougherty, J. J. Morris, Janitors—J. W. Spencer, vice C. M. Erickson, Elevator Constructors—C. S. Applegate, D. J. Murphy, Riggers and Stevedores—M. T. Doyle, T. F. Bryant, H. W. Eaton, M. J. Dolan, E. H. Foley, Geo. McNulty, T. Maloney, F. C. Muller, T. R. Herring, T. F. Noonan, Press Feeders—E. McGinity, Peter Fitzgerald, Chas. Whiting, Jos. Blos, Stable Employees—Gus Abels, Anton Carlson, J. J. Coyne, H. Ostrand, Cracker Packers—Eva Ostino, Mabel Sutton, Hannah Connors, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—C. Meyer, C. Baker, Teamsters No. 85—John A. O'Connell, John P. McLaughlin, Michael Casey, Jas. C. Hopkins, Miles D'Arcey, Jas. E. Wilson, Ed. Fitzpatrick, Harvey McCarthy, Wm. O'Neill, Daniel Sweeney, Sailors—O. Andersen, A. Allan, E. A. Erickson, E. Ellison, I. M. Holt, Frank Johnson, R. Ingwarden, C. Petersen, Paul Scharrenberg, R. Tunnell, Bay and River Steamboatmen—Geo. Comstock, Dan Roberts, Wm. Crowell, Michael Cassidy, Henry Huntsman, Ed. Clinton, Boiler Makers No. 25—J. Hannigan, Moving Picture Operators—L. G. Dolliver, A. F. Howell, Printing Pressmen—Herbert de la Rosa, vice Harry Borden, Bakers No. 24—Lincoln Martin, John Cassidy, Marcel Wille, Emil Eisold, Ed. Hensel, Ed. Heinz, John Dohrman, Garment Cutters—J. J. Kidd, vice Hugh Foley, Electrical Workers No. 151—M. J. Sullivan, vice H. W. Glesor, Street R. R. Employees—J. P. Scott, Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Mr. Clarkson Dye, in reference to vocational education and stating an effort was being made to perfect an organization for vocational education and guidance. From Teamsters No. 85, stating it has signed an agreement with Draymen's Association for one year. From the A. F. of L., decision in reference to Machinists No. 68 and the Millwrights. From the A. F. of L., relative to the Newspaper Solicitors' Union.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Steam Shovelmen's Union, wage scale and agreement. From Steam Fitters No. 590, complaint against the Machinists' Union. From the Child Labor and Juvenile Protective Association, appeal for financial assistance. From Timber Workers of Port Angeles, Wash., appealing for financial assistance.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Chauffeurs' Union, protesting against the payment of an annual license fee.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Chauffeurs' Union, in reference to jurisdiction over sight-seeing bus solicitors. From General Solicitors' Union of San Francisco, in reference to obtaining charter from the A. F. of L.

Referred to the Secretary—From Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, list of union shoe repairing shops.

Reports of Unions—Waiters—Assisted Cigar Makers by selling union-made cigars at Policemen's ball. Cigar Makers—Business dull; requested a demand for the union label. Milkers—Have settled grievances with Labucherie dairy.

Special Order of Business—Moved to reconsider action taken on resolutions dealing with the question of free employment bureaus. Moved

that the debate cease at 11 p. m. Amendment, that debate cease at 11:15; amendment lost, and the motion to close debate at 11 p. m. carried, 112 in favor, 79 against. The motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 69 in favor, 118 against.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the communication from the Women's Trade Union League be filed. Recommended the communication from Hoisting Engineers' Union be laid over one week, no committee appearing. Recommended that the complaint of the District Council of Carpenters relative to Klopstock Bros. be referred to secretary to take up with Upholsters' Union. Report of Committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—On the request of Grocery Clerks' Union for a boycott on the firm of John Wise, committee recommended the matter be referred to the secretary for the purpose of attempting to bring about an adjustment. Moved that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on said firm; lost.

New Business—In the matter of the resolutions adopted by Council dealing with the initiative, referendum and recall, it was moved that we reconsider same; carried. Moved that the resolutions be referred to the law and legislative committee; carried.

In the matter of the communication from the Bakers' Union, relative to the decision of the Council in the Langendorf case, it was moved that we reconsider same; carried. Moved that the matter be made a special order of business for Friday evening, February 5th, at 9 p. m.; carried.

Nominations—Of officers for the ensuing term are as follows: President, James W. Mullen, Daniel Murphy, Fred Muller; vice-president A. W. Brouillet; secretary, John A. O'Connell; financial secretary-treasurer, James J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; trustees, M. J. McGuire, Chas. Childs, J. W. Spencer; executive committee, D. P. Haggerty, J. J. Matheson, Theo. Johnson, M. J. McGuire, P. O'Brien, Ed. Hensel, Michael Casey, R. R. Corrie, P. Fitzgerald, W. Randolph, Fred Muller, J. E. Dillon, Don Cameron, W. G. Desepte, Alfred Steimer, Osman Reichle, Geo. Flatly, Emil Guth, James Fisher, P. Duffy, J. J. Moriarty, J. Helikson; law and legislative committee, Roe Baker, A. L. Fournier, E. Ellison, Thos. Riley, Theo. Johnson, A. W. Brouillet, Frank Judson; organizing committee, A. L. McDonald, John O. Walsh, T. E. Zant, W. G. Desepte, M. E. Decker, E. Guth, P. O'Brien, Herbert de la Rosa, Wm. Bowser; directors of "Labor Clarion," Andrew J. Gallagher, John A. O'Connell, Al. Greenbaum, John O. Walsh, D. P. Haggerty. Moved that nominations be closed; carried.

Receipts—Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, \$12; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Office Employees, \$12; Machine Hands, \$4; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$16; Glove Workers, \$4; House Movers, \$8; Photo Engravers, \$12; Pattern Makers, \$12; Molders, \$20; Tailors, \$16; Garment Cutters, \$4; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Soda Water Wagon Drivers, \$8; Bill Posters, \$4; Press Feeders, \$16; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, \$24; Cemetery Employees, \$16; Cracker Packers, \$12; Marble Cutters, \$36; Hatters, \$4; Stockton Assessment, \$107; Label Section, \$5. Total receipts, \$372.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; Stenographers, \$51; Theo. Johnson, \$30; American Federation of Labor, \$20; State Federation of Labor, \$500; Label Section, \$5. Total expenses, \$651. Adjourned at 11:55 p. m. Respectfully submitted
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Live as on a mountain, for it makes no difference whether a man lives here or there. Be like the promontory against which the waves continually break, but it stands firm and tames the fury of the water around it.—Marcus Aurelius.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

When drinking beer, see that this label is on the keg or bottle.

Union Label of the United Brewery Workers

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Union Label Shirts and Underwear

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held January 20, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President S. Roman.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Credentials—From Upholsterers for W. Stevens. Bill Posters, for P. Harkins and A. E. Williams. Garment Workers No. 131, for May Cummings and J. Greenberg. Grocery Clerks, for W. G. Desepte and G. W. Becker. Milkers, for L. Jost and O. Joss. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, for H. Lustig. Electrical Workers No. 151, for D. E. Hixon. Coopers for S. Toissaint and J. P. Beban. Office Employees, for G. J. Plato. Credentials received and delegates seated.

Communications—From Garment Workers No. 15 of Baltimore, stating that the strike against the firm of H. Sonneborn & Co. has been satisfactorily settled; filed. From Coopers' Local No. 15 of Chicago, with the information that hereafter all barrels used by the Calumet Baking Powder Company will bear the union label; filed. From the California State Federation of Labor, a resolution adopted by the last convention to assist the bakery workers against the breadtrust; indorsed. From the American Federation of Labor, a resolution adopted at the last convention to place the products of the United States Broom and Brush Company on the unfair list for the reason that said firm is mistreating its employees; indorsed, and secretary instructed to investigate if any of those products are sold in this city. From the Glass Workers' Local No. 10 of Grand Rapids, Mich., requesting union men when purchasing mirrors to only buy the French bevel mirrors and to read said communication for three consecutive meetings; complied with.

Bills—Rent for December and January for Ladies' Auxiliary to Carpenters' Hall, \$15; 175 postals, stationery and expense to secretary, \$3.15; for organizing work to Sister Walden, \$6; printing 1000 postals and rubber stamp, \$2.25; for multigraphing to Mattie M. Barkley, \$5.40; for cash book for Ladies' Auxiliary to Edward Barry Company, \$3.50.

Reports of Union—Laundry Workers reported that they can send only one delegate. Bill Posters reported that they will not use the number of their respective members when stamping work put out by them. Bakers reported that the matter of the Langendorf bakery is not settled as yet. Grocery Clerks reported that they are trying to organize the clerks working in the delicatessen stores.

Reports of Committees—Ladies' Auxiliary minutes were read and approved.

Trustees reported favorably on bills and the same were ordered paid.

Secretary reported progress in regard to inspectors for bakeries and restaurants by the Board of Health.

Unfinished Business—The president appointed the following on the Agitation Committee: P. Harkins, J. French, S. Toissaint, T. J. Mahoney, J. N. Street, R. W. Sawyer and Sister Walden.

New Business—Secretary was instructed to visit Retail Clerks in behalf of label goods; he also was instructed to communicate with Bartenders, Waiters and Waitresses' Union requesting them to serve, if possible, only union labeled cigars.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

THE FUEL VALUE OF WOOD.

The fuel value of two pounds of wood is roughly equivalent to that of one pound of coal. This is given as the result of certain calculations now being made in the Forest Service laboratory which show also about how many cords of certain kinds of wood are required to obtain an amount of heat equal to that in a ton of coal. Certain kinds of wood, such as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, elm, locust, longleaf pine and cherry have fairly high heat values and only one cord of seasoned wood of these species is required to equal one ton of good coal. It takes a cord and a half of shortleaf pine, hemlock, red gum, Douglas fir, sycamore and soft maple to equal a ton of coal, and two cords of cedar, redwood, poplar, catalpa, Norway pine, cypress, basswood, spruce and white pine.

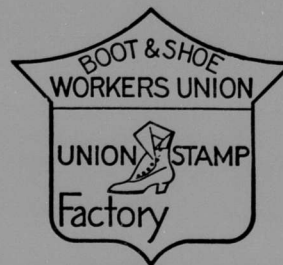
Equal weights of dry, non-resinous woods, however, are said to have practically the same heat value regardless of species, and as a consequence it can be stated as a general proposition that the heavier the wood the more heat to the cord. Weight for weight, however, there is very little difference between various species; the average heat for all that have been calculated is 4000 calories, or heat units, per kilogram. A kilogram of resin will develop 9400 heat units, or about twice the average for wood. As a consequence, resinous woods have greater heat value per pound than non-resinous woods, and this increased value, varies, of course, with the resin content.

The available heat value of a cord of wood depends on many different factors. It has a relation not only to the amount of resin it contains but to the amount of moisture present. Furthermore, cords vary as to the amount of solid wood they contain even when they are of standard dimensions and occupy 128 cubic feet of space. A certain proportion of this space is made up of air spaces between the sticks, and this air space may be considerable in a cord made of twisted, crooked and knotty sticks. Out of the 128 cubic feet a fair average of solid wood is about 80 cubic feet. It is pointed out, however, that heat value is not the only test of usefulness in fuel wood, and since 95 per cent of all wood used for fuel is consumed for cosmetic purposes, largely in farm houses, such factors as rapidity of burning and ease of lighting are important. Each section of the country has its favored woods and these are said to be, in general, the right ones to use. Hickory of the non-resinous woods, has the highest fuel value per unit volume of wood, and has other advantages. It burns evenly and, as housewives say, holds the heat. The oaks come next, followed by beech, birch and maple. Pine has a relatively low heat value per unit volume, but has other advantages. It ignites readily and gives out a quick hot flame but one that soon dies down. This makes it a favorite with rural housekeepers as a summer wood, because it is particularly adapted for hot days in the kitchen.

The fuel qualities of chestnut adapt it particularly to work in brass foundries, where it gives just the required amount of heat and is therefore in favor. Coastwise vessels in Florida pay twice as much for Florida buttonwood as for any other, because it burns with an even heat and with a minimum amount of smoke and ash.

The principal disadvantages of the resinous pines is their oily black smoke.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 8 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

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MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

Assets	\$58,584,596.93
Deposits	55,676,513.19
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,908,083.74
Employees' Pension Fund	188,521.05
Number of Depositors	66,442

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

A "treat that can't be beat"

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



JANUARY, 1915

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(34)	Art Printery.....	410	Fourteenth
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1246	Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press.....	516	Mission
(179)	*Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	4319	Twenty-third
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(168)	**Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, L.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	**Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(58)	*Monahan, John & Co.....	311	Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(89)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.....	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNicol, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(117)	Mullany & Co., George.....	2197	Howard
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88	First
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	220	Sixth Ave
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Rossi, S. J.....	517	Columbus Ave.
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(152)	South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(52)	*Stacks & Peterson.....	1886	Mission
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.....	1264	Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	66	Turk
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(196)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(123)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.....	523	Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan, John F. Co.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	523-531	Clay
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547	Mission
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.
(133)	Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson	

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161)	Occidental Supply Co.....	580	Howard
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GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232)	Torbet, P.....	69	City Hall Ave.
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230)	Acme Lithograph Co.....		
	S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial		
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.....	3363	Army
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	

MAILERS.

(219)	Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880	Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(139)	*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340	Sansome
(8)	*Bulletin.....	767	Market
(121)	*California Demokrat.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(11)	*Call and Post, The.....	New Montg'my & Jessie	
(40)	*Chronicle.....	Chronicle Building	
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.....	59	Clay
(25)	*Daily News.....	340	Ninth
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(21)	Labor Clarion.....	316	Fourteenth
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.....	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.....	643	Stevenson
(149)	North Beach Record.....	453	Columbus Ave.
(144)	Organized Labor.....	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423	Sacramento
(61)	*Recorder, The.....	643	Stevenson
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(7)	*Star, The.....	1122-1124	Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press Room.....	348A	Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.....	330	Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room.....	509	Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
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PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201)	Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....	573	Mission
(205)	Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....		
	109 New Montgomery		
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53	Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563	Clay
(202)	Congdon Process Engraver.....	311	Battery
(209)	Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(198)	San Francisco Engraving Co.....	48	Third
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343	Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.....	76	Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....	32	Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....	919	Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....	826	Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....	327	E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The latest news from New Orleans is to the effect that the two hundred printers locked out by the three daily papers are still on the firing line. President Scott and Vice-President Barrett have both visited the city, but as yet have been unable to effect a settlement. The trouble grew out of the adoption of a five-day law by the union. Benefits and special assistance to the amount of \$2000 a week are being furnished by the I. T. U. The three papers are able to appear much reduced in size by the interchange of type and mats, assisted by machines operated in a non-union book and job office. The printers have the unanimous support of the New Orleans Trades and Labor Council. The three papers involved are the "Times-Picayune" (morning), the "States" and the "Item" (evening). With the exception of the three foremen, every member of the union locked out is holding true to his obligation.

Bulletin No. 2, issued by H. A. Breusing of Fresno, secretary-treasurer of the California Typographical Conference, contains information of conditions in the printing industry from various parts of the State. G. A. Thomas of Sacramento, legislative agent of the conference, is on the job at the State capitol in the interest of the conference. He is being ably assisted and advised by the legislative committee of No. 21. During the last week President Tracy and Chairman Pitschke of the local committee, together with representatives of Sacramento Union, the State Conference, Franklin Printing Trades Association and the Printers' Board of Trade of Sacramento, appeared before Governor Johnson in advocacy of certain legislation. They were assisted by State Printer Telfer, Assemblymen Harris of Bakersfield and Wright of San Jose, all members of the I. T. U. The conference with the Governor was quite satisfactory.

Charles C. Travers died at the Union Printers Home on the morning of January 21st. His remains were sent to the home of his mother in Los Angeles, where burial was had on Tuesday, January 26th. Travers was well known both in this city and in Los Angeles, having been connected with the Hearst service for many years.

Junior Typographical Union, at its stated meeting on the first Thursday in February, at Assembly Hall, Underwood Building, after transaction of its regular order of business, will give a whist party. Suitable prizes will be awarded. All members of the junior organization are urgently requested to be present.

Ed Guenley, first president of Junior Typographical Union, is now located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In a letter to Secretary Michelson, under date of January 20th, Guenley speaks in the highest terms of his surroundings and treatment in Cedar Rapids, and says that he has located there permanently. While born in California, Iowa is the place for him. The young lady's name is not mentioned.

Information from the Home at Colorado Springs is to the effect that C. E. Ross arrived there safely and has been assigned quarters in the new building. He reports that all residents of the Home from San Francisco are doing well.

R. A. (Dick) James, for many years employed on the "Examiner" of this city, but recently a resident of Bishop, Cal., to which place he retired a few years since, has removed with his family to Long Beach because of the ill health of his daughter.

Harry Starring, well known in printing circles in this city, was killed a short time ago in a railway accident west of New Orleans. The body was shipped to Sacramento for burial.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 63 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue.

S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Avenue.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Crate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804 1/2 Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, McCoppin and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 248 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguierre, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia. Mrs. A. T. Wulff, Secretary.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following deaths have been reported in San Francisco trade union circles: John O'Connor of the marine firemen, John Weiss of the brewery workers, Harry Pratt, August Studer and Joseph Connolly of the bartenders, and Christopher Stanton of the Alaska fishermen.

Edith Suter, general organizer for the United Garment Workers' Union of America, is visiting all local unions in behalf of the label of the Garment Workers' Union. Miss Suter says if trade unionists demand the label it would be an easy matter for the Garment Workers' Union to organize every shop in San Francisco.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific paid \$150 in shipwreck benefits to the members of the brig Lurline, which was wrecked recently off the coast of Mexico.

United Laborers' Union No. 1 will endeavor to secure the use of a hall in the Civic Auditorium for a smoker and high jinks to be given Saturday evening, February 13th. There are nearly 3000 men in this union, mostly citizens of San Francisco, many of whom have been employed from time to time on the exposition. These men feel that they are entitled to the use of the Civic Auditorium for one evening of enjoyment. A committee from the union will take the matter up with the city officials and Exposition directors. For the second time the union rejected the application of Thomas J. Mooney, a member of the Molders' Union, for membership in the organization.

In repudiating the published statement that he had agreed to permit union boiler makers to work nine hours a day at the plant of the Lacey Manufacturing Company in Martinez, W. P. Bowser, business agent of the boiler makers' unions of San Francisco, says the union will not take a step backward; that it has established and will maintain for all time to come the eight-hour day. Bowser has recently been re-elected business agent for the three boiler makers' unions of this city.

The Labor Council has wired President Woodrow Wilson urging him to sign the immigration bill. The telegram was sent in response to a telegraphic request from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who suggests that in the event President Wilson vetoes the immigration bill the labor organizations of the country should petition Congress to pass the bill over the President's veto. The main objection offered to the bill by certain interests is the literacy test, which would bar immigrants unable to read or write.

A STRIKE NO CONSPIRACY.

A strike is not a conspiracy, declared Judge Gibbs, of the Bronx County Court, in discharging five strikers who were arrested on complaint of a paving contractor, whose workers struck because of a violation of union rules. Failing to employ non-unionists, the contractor secured a grand jury indictment against the strikers. Their attorney raised a question of law on the matter of conspiracy. In dismissing the strikers, the court said: "Labor has a right to organize and use every legal means to protect its own interests, raise wages, shorten hours, and enforce working rules. Labor has the same right to protect itself against outside competition that business has. This was a legitimate strike, called by a legitimate union and there was no criminal conspiracy."

Personal and Local

On Sunday evening, January 31st, Eugene V. Debs will speak at Dreamland Rink, Steiner street, near Sutter, under the auspices of the Socialist party. The address will start promptly at 8 o'clock.

The seventh annual convention of the District Council of Retail Clerks of California will be held in the Civic Auditorium on February 21st and 22d. Delegates to the number of 100 will be in attendance from every part of the State. Among the important matters to come before the convention will be the formulating of plans for an active campaign of organization among the retail clerks of California. The convention will also seek to devise ways and means to induce merchants throughout the State to close their places of business at 6 o'clock every evening except Saturdays. Delegates to the convention will be elaborately entertained during their stay in San Francisco, an interesting program of entertainment having been arranged by the following committee: W. G. Desepte, E. Soloman, James Anderson, E. Seidler, J. Cunningham, F. Siemans, A. D. Alvarez, Emil Kahn and J. P. Griffin.

To create a fund for the relief of its members in distress the Typographical Union is soliciting subscriptions of 10 cents per week for the balance of the winter from all members steadily employed. This fund will be placed in the hands of the executive committee to be used for relief work.

Arrangements have been completed for the annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians, which will be held in San Francisco the second week in May. Convention headquarters will be maintained at the Argonaut Hotel, while the sessions of the convention will be held in the Knights of Columbus Hall, on Golden Gate avenue.

The Labor Council has been asked to share in the expense of bringing to San Francisco the National Child Labor Convention. The request has been referred to the executive committee.

The Chauffeurs' Union favors legislation eliminating the annual license fee of \$2 imposed upon chauffeurs. The matter is being investigated by the law and legislative committee of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110 is serving meals to members of the craft out of work at the union headquarters, 338 Kearny street, and will continue feeding unemployed union men until work shall be procured for them.

The Labor Council at its last meeting referred to the law and legislative committee a resolution urging the elimination from the State motor vehicle act of the clause compelling chauffeurs to pay an annual license of \$2.

The Labor Council accepted an invitation to participate in a meeting next Thursday evening, January 28th, in the court room of Judge Graham to organize a society to promote vocational training, and was represented by the editor of the "Labor Clarion."

Teamsters' Union No. 85 reported that the former wage agreement between the union and the Draymen's Association has been renewed and will prevail during the current year.

A complaint by Steam Fitters' Union No. 590 against machinists for alleged infringement upon jurisdiction by the machinists, was referred to the executive committee for investigation.

A new wage scale of Steam Shovelmen's Union No. 2 was referred to the executive committee of the Labor Council.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 initiated seven new members last Monday night, paid \$32.50 in ac-

cident benefits, voted \$20 for members in distress and paid \$60 into the Stockton relief fund.

The first meeting this year of the Alaska Fishermen's Union will be held February 6th. At that time the union will vote on proposed revisions to its constitution.

A dispute between the Millwrights and Machinists over the assembling and erection of machinery at the Exposition has been settled by the American Federation of Labor in favor of the machinists, who, it is ordered, shall have the entire handling of such work.

The Retail Clerks' Union No. 432 will give a ball Thursday evening, February 11th, in Knights of Columbus Hall. The proceeds of the ball will go into the "early closing defense fund" with which the coming campaign of the clerks for State-wide 6 p. m. closing will be conducted.

A break in the ranks of Painters' Union No. 19, which occurred some months ago, and which has remained unsettled all this time, was settled last Monday night when that union voted to recommend a separate charter and separate organization for a faction consisting of nearly 400 members, who left Local No. 19 at the time the break occurred. The decision of the union regarding the seceders will be forwarded to the International Brotherhood of Painters.

FREEDOM.

"Freedom could not be the sacred word it is if it meant only the power of any individual to do what he likes," we read in an interesting article on freedom in the "Times" (London) literary supplement, from which the following extracts are taken:

"Man had this before he became a social being at all, and he loses it as soon as he becomes one. There remains in him always the desire to do what he likes; but it is not sacred to him. He may like it in himself, but he does not like it in others; and only those things are sacred to us which we like in others as well as in ourselves. And so freedom is sacred to us, not because of our individual desire to be free, but only when we wish others to be free, when we would have our freedom as a part and necessary condition of theirs. The man who has a passionate love of freedom is, in that, like the man who has a passionate love of goodness; he is aware of it more in others than in himself. It is more beautiful to him and more delightful when he beholds it than when he possesses it."

"No man who, when he speaks of freedom, is thinking only of his own can know what freedom is; for it is not attained through the conflict of individuals, each trying to do what he likes. That way tends to anarchy and through it to tyranny. It is only attained when men wish each other to be free, when the state of freedom seems to them glorious because it is reached by yielding rather than by assertion."

"Freedom, unlike power, can be enjoyed without rivalry or conflict. A nation possessed by the will to power does not wish other nations to be powerful; but the nation with the will to be free rejoices in the freedom of other nations, and the freer it is, the less will it wish to impose its will upon them. For the desire for freedom is based upon a belief about the nature and destiny of man, without which freedom becomes a mere word of rhetoric. That belief is that it is every man's business . . . to think what he himself holds to be true and to do what he himself holds to be right, and that, unless he does this, he is not performing his function as a man at all."

A DOLLAR CAMPAIGN.

The Associated Charities, which has been doing a tremendous amount of relief work among all sorts and conditions of people during the past year, is facing a deficit. It is caused by the large increase in the number of appeals for help, and the decrease in its income on account of the heavy Belgian and other war-relief funds which have left the city—money which, under more normal conditions, would have gone to the organization.

To raise \$50,000, which will wipe out the deficit and make a start on the funds needed for the work of the present year, plans for a "Dollar Day" campaign have been inaugurated. It will take place Saturday, February 13th, St. Valentine's eve, and contributions are to be called "Dollar Valentines for the Poor."

The city is to be carefully districted and each square block assigned to a volunteer worker whose duty it will be to get "a dollar a doorbell." The plan will require about 2500 workers, many of whom already are secured. There is still room for more, however, and the committee in charge of the campaign is depending upon voluntary offers of service for the day.

Each worker will be equipped with numbers of blank "valentine receipts" which will be given in exchange for the dollar contributions. The committee issues the warning that no money is to be given unless such a receipt is given in exchange. On the valentine receipt there is space for the inscription of the contributor's name as a subscribing member of the organization.

The Associated Charities has for years been doing an excellent work in the city. Hundreds of families now are on its lists and have been "carried along" through the days of their distress by the money and food given by the organization. So great has been the number of appeals for aid during the past year—appeals which could not be turned down—that the normal income of the Charities' body was not sufficient to cover them all.

The committee in charge of the campaign asks that all householders be prepared to give their dollar, if they are able. Miss Katherine Felton, secretary of the organization, says: "The cases we handle are the desperate ones, where food is needed, medical care and the like. Three-quarters of all our money goes into the purchase of actual food,—evidence that our relief work is of the urgent variety. If you are just of the sort that are 'on your feet' and see the way clearly ahead of you, help us, for our beneficiaries are not of that kind. They are the ones to whom the future is dark and seemingly without hope. We need every dollar we can get."

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